3. It is still found wild in Western Asia, Northern Africa, and Sardinia, and apparently also in parts of Spain, likewise in Greece, and perhaps also in the Cevennes and parts of Dauphiny.

4. The size and strength of the antlers, as well as the dimensions of the skull, have decreased in the course of time. Skulls of the existing Fallow Deer as well as their antlers are smaller than those of the prehistoric period.

[P.S.—Lord Lilford, whose knowledge of the larger mammals of Southern Europe is very extensive, tells me that he has himself met with Fallow Deer wild in many parts of Sardinia, in Central Spain near Aranjuez, and in the province of Acarnani in Greece.

In December 1864 the Zoological Society received from Mrs. Randal Callander a small dark-coloured Fallow Deer from the Island of Rhodes, where, however, it may have been introduced by the Knights.

Lastly, I have lately received from Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, H.B.M. Vice-consul at Bussorah, the skin and horns of a "Spotted Deer," found wild in that part of Mesopotamia, which must belong either to the Fallow Deer or to a very closely allied species.—P. L. S.]

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM JARDINE

ORNITHOLOGISTS will learn with regret that Sir William Jardine, Bart., died, after a few days' illness, at Sandown, in the Isle of Wight, on Saturday last, the 21st of November, aged 74. The labours of the deceased baronet extend over nearly half a century. In 1825 he commenced, in conjunction with the late Mr. Selby, of Twizell, the publication of the "Illustrations of Ornithology," which seems to have been his earliest contribution to natural history, and almost immediately became recognised as one of the leading zoologists in Scotland, if not in the United Kingdom. In 1833 he undertook a still more important work, "The Naturalist's Library," forty volumes of which appeared in the course of the next ten years, and served to popularise in a most remarkable manner zoological knowledge among classes to whom it had hitherto been forbidden through the high price of illustrated works. With this publication, though its value may have been impaired by the progress of science, Sir William's name will always be identified; for, having as contributors Selby, Swainson, Hamilton Smith, Robert Schomburgk, Duncan, William Macgillivray, and others, he was yet not only the author of a large proportion of the volumes, but to each he prefixed the life of some distinguished naturalist. Of his labours, however, we cannot now speak in detail; it is sufficient to notice his excellent edition of Alexander Wilson's "American Ornithology," the establishment of the "Magazine of Zoology and Botany" (afterwards merged in the "Annals of Natural History"), and of the "Contributions to Ornithology." Sir William's expedition, with his friend Selby, in 1834, to Sutherlandshire—a country then less known to naturalists than Lapland—gave a great impulse to the study of the British fauna and flora, and almost marks an epoch in the history of biology in this island. Though ornithology was his favourite pursuit throughout life, Sir William was not merely an ornithologist—other classes of the animal kingdom had a fair share of his attention, and he was a recognised authority on all points of ichthyology. Botany and geology were also studied by him to advantage, and the science last named he enriched by his splendid "Ichnology of Annandale," the chief materials of which were found on his own ancestral estate. With all this he was keenly addicted to field-sports, and a master equally of the rod and the gun. Sir William married first a daughter of Mr. David Lizars, of Edinburgh, and by her had a numerous family, of whom the eldest daughter was married to the late Hugh Edwin Strickland, F.R.S. After Lady Jardine's death he married the daughter of the Rev. W. Symons, the well-known geologist. Sir William Jardine was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, as well as of many other learned bodies, and, until the last few years, was a constant attendant at the meetings of the British Association, in the affairs of which he had interested himself from its foundation.

LECTURES TO WOMEN ON PHYSICAL SCIENCE

II.

Prof. Chrschtschonovitsch, Ph.D. "On the C. G. S.[1] system of Units." Remarks submitted to the Lecturer by a Student.

PRIM Doctor of Philosophy
From academic Heidelberg!
Your sum of vital energy
Is not the millionth of an erg.[2]
Your liveliest motion might be reckoned
At one tenth-metre[3] in a second.

"The air," you said, in language fine
Which scientific thought expresses—
"The air (which with a megadyne[4]
On each square centimetre presses)—
The air, and, I may add, the ocean,
Are nought but molecules in motion."

Atoms, you told me, were discrete,
Than you they could not be discreeter,
Who know how many millions meet
Within a cubic millimetre;
They clash together as they fly,
But *you!* you dare not tell me why.

Then, when, in tuning my guitar,
The intervals would not come right,
"This string," you said, "is strained too far,
'Tis forty dynes,[5] at least, too tight."
And then you told me, as I sang,
What over-tones were in my clang.[6]

You gabbled on, but every phrase
Was stiff with scientific shoddy;
The only song you deigned to praise
Was "Gin a body meet a body;"
And even there, you said, collision
Was not described with due precision.

"In the invariable plane,"
You told me, "lay the impulsive couple;"[7]
You seized my hand, you gave me pain,
By torsion of a wrist too supple.
You told me, what that wrench would do;
"'Twould set me twisting round a screw."[8]

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[1] C. G. S. system—the system of units founded on the centimetre, gramme, and second. See Report of Committee on Units: Brit. Ass. Report for 1873, p. 222.

[2] Erg—the energy communicated by a dyne acting through a centimetre. See Note 5.

[3] Tenth-metre = 1 metre × 10^{-10}.

[4] Megadyne = 1 dyne × 10^{6}. See Note 5.

[5] Dyne—the force which, acting on a gramme for a second, would generate a velocity of one centimetre per second. The weight of a gramme is about 980 dynes.

[6] See "Sound and Music," by Sedley Taylor, p. 89.

[7] See Poinsot, "Théorie nouvelle de la rotation des corps."

[8] See Prof. Ball on the Theory of Screws: Phil. Trans., 1873.

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Were every hair of every tress
  Which you, no doubt, imagine mine,
Drawn towards you with its breaking stress,
  A stress, say, of a megadyne,
That tension I would sooner suffer
Than meet again with such a duffer! $\frac{dp}{dt}$

NOTES

WE understand that the Admiralty have appointed a committee, consisting of Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock, Admiral Sherard Osborn, Admiral Richards, and Capt. Evans, the Hydrographer, to advise them on all points connected with the equipment and *personnel* of the Arctic Expedition. The first point has been to select suitable vessels, and last week Sir Leopold M'Clintock proceeded to the northern ports to examine the whalers. It is probable that one steam whaler will be purchased, while a vessel of the *Lyra* class may perhaps be selected for the advanced ship. Both vessels will be strengthened and fitted out at Portsmouth, under the immediate superintendence of Sir Leopold M'Clintock. It is a most fortunate circumstance that the great arctic explorer, the discoverer of arctic sledge travelling, should be Admiral-Superintendent at this juncture, and that the expedition should have the advantage of being equipped, in all its details, under his vigilant supervision. The next point will be the selection of a leader, and we believe that the decision will be formed within a few days. Little doubt is entertained among naval men that the choice will fall upon Commander A. H. Markham, who acquired a knowledge of ice navigation during a cruise in Baffin's Bay and Prince Regent's Inlet last year, and who is universally considered to have all the qualifications for that important post. The number of volunteers among lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, and men is extraordinary, and is daily increasing. The committee will certainly have a wide field for selection.

IT is authoritatively announced that the reward of 2,000*l.* offered some years ago by Lady Franklin for the recovery of the official records of her husband's expedition still holds, and that over and above she will be prepared to remunerate anyone who may succeed in recovering them for any outlay to which his research may subject him.

A PHYSICAL Observatory is soon to be established in Paris, and a recent vote of the Academy appointing a commission to report on the subject will not be lost. It is said that M. Janssen is to be the head of the establishment, in which solar photography will be practised on a large scale. It is also supposed that the Observatory is to be ready by the time M. Janssen returns from Yokohama with the instruments.

M. BERTRAND has been elected perpetual secretary of the Paris Academy of Science by thirty-three votes out of forty-nine. M. Faye had only thirteen votes; the other three were lost. The Chair of the Institute of which M. Bertrand is the president being thus vacated, the vice-president, M. Fremy, will preside over the sittings; M. Bertrand being moreover a member of the Section of Geometry, an election to that section will take place very shortly. He will probably be succeeded by M. Mannheim, his pupil, now a professor in the Polytechnic School and a captain in the Engineers' service. M. Mannheim is well known in England as a mathematician.

THE recent election of a perpetual secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences is the first serious competition since Condorcet was elected to fill the place vacated by the voluntary retirement of De Faudry. It is curious that the Condorcet election took place just a century ago, in 1774. Condorcet was supported by D'Alembert and opposed by Buffon, who supported Bailly, the astronomer. The contest of 1874 is between an astronomer, Faye, and a geometer, Bertrand. Condorcet was regarded as a geometer, as he had written a work on differential calculus. The academical regulations state that at least two-thirds of the members of the Academy must take part in a scrutiny, in order that it may be deemed valid.

THE death is announced, on the 10th inst., of Dr. Friedrich Rochleder, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Vienna.

WE are glad to notice that Mrs. Annie Mather, of Longridge House, near Berwick-on-Tweed, has handed over to the treasurer of the Newcastle College of Physical Science the munificent sum of 1,000*l.* for the founding of a scholarship or scholarships, to be called "The Charles Mather Scholarship," and to be attached to the College in perpetuity. The details of the examination and the mode of carrying out the bequest are left to be settled by the Council, subject to the approval of the donor or her advisers.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has consented to take the chair at a meeting to be held in London on Dec. 7, in promotion of the scheme for the extension of the buildings of Edinburgh University.

THE Council of Marlborough College has recently decided to erect a laboratory and science lecture-room. The ground-floor of the building will contain the museum of the Marlborough College Natural History Society. Mr. Street will be the architect.

THE German Emperor has conferred on Dr. Samuel Birch, of the British Museum, the Order of the Crown, Second Class, in recognition of Dr. Birch's presidency of the late International Congress of Orientalists.

AN inscription has recently been set up at Galluzzo, near Florence, in memory of the late Prof. Donati, who died of cholera rather more than a year ago on his return from the Meteorological Congress at Vienna. In consequence of the strict sanitary laws in force within the city of Florence, the body was buried privately. The interment took place at night, in the small Campo Santo attached to the church of Galluzzo, not far from the new Observatory at Arcetri, in the erection of which the last three years of his life had been expended. The Commune of Galluzzo were anxious to do honour to the illustrious man, and have, at the public expense, erected a marble tablet with the inscription—

GIAMBATTISTA DONATI
Astronomo
nato in Pisa il xvi. di Decembre MDCCCXXVI
scoprì più Comete
studiò con lo spettroscopio perfezionato da lui
la luce stellare
ne chiarì il fenomeno della scintillazione
ebbe il concetto di una meteorologia cosmica
Curò l'edificazione del nuovo Osservatorio
su la collina di Arcetri illustrata da Galileo
del quale continuava la bella scuola
quando immatura morte il xx. di Sett. MDCCCLXXIII
lo chiuse nell' angusta fossa
che il Comune del Galluzzo
onorò di questa Memoria

On the day appointed for its inauguration the rain poured in torrents, but the church of Galluzzo was crowded during the performance of a Requiem Mass, after which the congregation stood around the tomb, where speeches were made, and representatives from the Observatories of Padua and Rome presented garlands of flowers.

AT the meeting of the Geographical Society on Monday, Sir Henry Rawlinson, after expressing his gratification at the decision

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